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Manager for China.

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MACKINTOSH

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL

On Wednesday, January 26th, 5.30 p.m.

GRAND MATINEE

will be given by

VERA MIROWA

the distinguished Art Danseuse

and

LEO. PODOLSKY

the Brilliant Modern Pianist.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S 83, 82 & 81.

[275]

Hotels in Japan & Manchuria

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Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals
Y10—12 in cities and some popular resorts.
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Kanagawa — Kanagawa Hotel	Maibara — Maibara Hotel	Kanaya — Kanaya Hotel	Imperial Hotel
Mitaka — Mitaka Hotel	Park Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
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IN CHOSON

Kaesong —
Kaesong HotelPusan —
Pusan HotelYokohama —
Yokohama HotelShanghai —
Shanghai Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Changchun —
Changchun HotelHarbin —
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JAPAN'S NAVAL AIMS

HER ONE AND ONLY POLICY

(By "THE TIMES" Correspondent)

Tokyo, December 31st.

This morning I had an interesting talk

with Admiral Baron Kato, the veteran

Minister of the Navy, who for nearly six

years has been in charge of naval affairs

during the Okuma, Terauchi, and Hara

Cabinets. Baron Kato expressed himself

as he has often before in and out of the

Diet, to the effect that Japan has only

policy which it has consistently followed

for the past 20 years, and would continue

the same, whatever might be the changes

in the policies of the other Powers.

Your correspondent hereupon ventured

the opinion that it might seem strange that

whereas the situation in the Pacific had

completely changed during the last few

years, Japan's policy should remain un-

changed. This Minister, however, persisted

in saying that the national policy had no

aggressive designs and no other aim than

the defence of the Empire.

The newspapers here and abroad seem to

be impressed with the large figures of the

naval budget, and in this connection Baron

Kato pointed out that owing to the increase

in prices their expenditures were

150,000,000 yen (£22,500,000) in excess of

the normal, and that the huge budget did

not mean naval expansion but simply in-

creased costs.

The Minister assumed a modest tone when

reminded that critics in America and else-

where saw in the Budget plans of Japanese

ambition to equal, if not excel, the naval

forces of the most likely future rival. He

said that the Japanese was unable

for financial and technical reasons to equal

the achievements of the leading maritime

Powers. She was contented with fewer

vessels, but aimed at the ideal that her

capital ships should equal ship for ship

those of the other Powers; hence the con-

struction of the largest type of battleships.

It must be remembered, however, that

Japan was not so advanced in shipbuilding

and, while the biggest ships might be

larger, they had only the same fighting

qualities technically. Moreover, it must

be remembered that Japan could not build

more than the eight battleships authorized

in the last regular Diet, and whatever

other country might expect Japan could

not do so. As for the authorized pro-

gramme, The Minister further em-

phasized Japan's weakness in auxiliary

forces, comparatively speaking, which he

said, should clearly be understood when the

estimate was made of relative strength.

The Minister who was asked to state the

naval policy in the simplest words, an-

swered that it was very hard to do beyond

reaffirming what he had already said. In

regard to the regions in which Japan had

mandatory powers they in no way affected

the scheme of national defence. There

were no naval bases and need to enter

a naval race with any other Power in a

spirit of competition. Finally, Baron

Kato said that everywhere armaments

would, he hoped, be reduced, in which case

Japan's naval strength would be corre-

spondingly changed, but her naval policy

would remain unchanged.

YANGTSEPOO COTTON MILL

LTD.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers of the Yangtsepo

Cotton Mill, Ltd., Shanghai, have an-

nounced that the accounts for the Com-

pany's financial year terminated Decem-

ber 31st, 1930, show a nett profit of Sh.

Tls. 1,473,214.88, which, with the amount

brought forward from the previous year,

viz.:—Sh. Tls. 6,874.47, makes a total of

Sh. Tls. 1,480,089.35. At a meeting of the

Consulting Committee held last week, it

was decided that the shareholders should

be recommended to apportion this amount

as follows:—

To pay dividend on 5,000 pre-

ference shares at 1 per

cent 50,000.00

Interim dividend on

200,000 ordinary

shares paid Aug.

1930, at Sh. Tls.

125 250,000.00

To pay final dividend

on 300,000 ordi-

nary shares at

Sh. Tls. 3.75 1,125,000.00

To add to reserve fund 250,000.00

To write off plant and machi-

nery 50,000.00

To write off buildings (Brick

Tls. 10,000. Concrete Tls.

50,000) 60,000.00

To write off furniture 500.00

To add to special repairs and

renewals fund 50,000.00

To pay bonus to staff 30,000.00

To add to Chinese Super-an-

nual Fund 10,000.00

To donate to war fund 10,000.00

To carry forward to new ac-

count 4,589.15

Sh. Tls. 1,480,089.35

SPORT

RIFLE SHOOTING.

TRIANGULAR MATCH.

The H.K.V.D. Company met the H.K.

Police Rifle Club team and the H.M.S.

Ambrose Rifle team in a triangular match,

on the 23rd instant, at King's Park Range,

and again scored a victory, much more

easily than they anticipated. The weather

was very dull, making shooting most difficult

at 600 yards. There was a very stiff breeze

at 500 and 600 yards, which, being very

tricky, gave trouble. The scores were as

follows:—

H.K.V.D.C.

200 500 600 Total.

Mr. Grimes 46 48 41 135

Mr. Shaw 46 42 39 127

Mr. Wells 48 48 37 133

Mr. Evans 48 48 34 130

Mr. Goodman 41 39 40 120

Mr. Lyons 39 43 35 117

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The St. John's Cathedral Memorial to the men who went from Hongkong and fell in the war is to be unveiled on Sunday next. I noticed while at Fanling last week end that a simple Monument in granite to those members of the Club who gave their lives for "King and Country" was being put in position close to the men's Club House.

I have noticed that the Union Club as the major part of the Colony's War Memorial, has been described as "a fizzle." That is quite a mistaken conclusion. While the Committee has not yet made any public statement as to how subscriptions are coming in, I learnt, some days ago, of very substantial donations having been definitely promised or already paid. What I believe is delaying a public announcement is that several firms—in view, I suppose, of the substantial character of their proposed donations—have deemed it advisable or necessary to refer the matter Home before definitely committing themselves. Certainly the project is no fizzle. I have very little doubt that the five lakhs of dollars, which has been roughly estimated as the cost of the Club, will be forthcoming.

As to the "minor part" of the War Memorial, the suggestion made by an "Old Resident" in the columns of the *Daily Press* the other day is one which should be borne in mind. For the time being, the call of the Committee for designs from local architects and designers has been suspended. The character of the "minor memorial" will, I suppose, be governed by the amount available for it after the cost of the "major memorial" has been defrayed; but to erect on "the finest site" a copy, in local granite, of the Cenotaph designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, B.A., and erected in Whitehall, surely cannot be improved upon from any point of view whatever.

Mr. Murray Stewart, who is spending the winter in the Colony, must be interested to see that the plot of land facing the Club is now popularly known as "the finest site" in the Colony. It was Mr. Murray Stewart who first described it as such, in the Legislative Council, several years before the outbreak of war. We owe its preservation to this date from the disfiguring operations of the builder largely to him.

I well recollect the circumstances of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn's amusing little anecdote given in his speech at the Chinese dinner to Mr. Chatham to illustrate that gentleman's equanimity under criticism: how, when first interrogated, in the Legislative Council, by a member regarding delay in the execution of some repairs to Cragmin Road, Mr. Chatham replied that given "favourable weather" the work would be finished within ten days, and how, when heckled a second time on the subject, he gave the excuse that rain was needed to consolidate the road. Friend "Adversarius" says severely of this anecdote: "That was not the way for a public servant to answer a public representative's public inquiry." Moral: Beware of being humorous, even in a post-prandial speech! It is only fair to say that it would be recognised if the answers were reprinted in full, and regard had to the fact that there was an interval of two months between them, that they were not so unconvincing as the humorist can make them appear. The road was, in fact, restored for traffic within a fortnight. The D.P.W. had not promised that the road would be "finished" in ten days; the surfacing could not be done before the road had become "consolidated," and heavy rains were wanted, but instead there had been a "record for sunshine" since the road had been restored for traffic. However, the replies afforded opportunity for humorous comment at the time, and in the "Random Reflections" of the day the following atrocious imitator appeared:

"There was an old man, we all know
Whose replies were not quite apropos.
When his work wasn't done,
He would say, 'Twas the sun,
Or the wind, or the rain, or the snow."

I see that arrangements are being made for the taking of a Census of the Colony. Before the forms are printed, I would like to suggest to the Government that a favourable opportunity presents itself for ascertaining how many "slave girls" there actually are in this Colony. We have not heard the last of the question by any means. Another useful piece of information which it will be possible to obtain by the same means is how many Chinese households there are in the Colony. This information would serve many useful purposes.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE WOMAN SENT TO PRISON.
FOR CRUELTY TO A MAIDSERVANT.
BRINGING DISCREDIT ON THE
"MUI TSAI" SYSTEM.

Before Mr. Lindell, at the Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese woman pleaded guilty to a charge of cruelty to her maid servant. Inspector Blackman said that, on receiving a complaint from another person in the house, the police investigated the case and as a result of the condition in which the girl was found, she was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Dr. Y. E. To, surgeon at the Government Civil Hospital, gave evidence as to the condition of the girl on arrival at the Hospital. She had a lacerated wound on the right side of the head, and some swelling on the left side. There were bruises on both arms and legs, and the girl was under-nourished.

The defendant, in reply to the Magistrate, said the girl refused to eat. She added that she was poor and could only afford two meals a day.

The Magistrate, in sending the woman to prison with hard labour for a month, without the option of a fine, said it was such people as she who brought discredit on the *mui tsai* system in Hongkong.

CHILD SLAVERY AGITATION.
MORE HOME COMMENT.

Truth of December 15th, 1920, has this reference to the child slavery question:—Further questions about the system of child-slavery among the Chinese in Hongkong have been asked in the House of Commons since I referred to the matter a month ago. The Colonial Office has continued to give replies—based, of course, on information furnished by the Hongkong Government—which are evasive and misleading. It is denied that there is any slavery—and legally slavery could not exist in any British Colony—but it is admitted that girls are "transferred" by parents or guardians in return for a money payment, and though it is said that they are usually bought "for domestic service," it is notorious that they are also taken into houses of ill-fame. It is also denied that there is evidence that the girl-slaves are ill-treated, but the local magistrates, the police and the public know better.

LIEUT. HASEWOOD'S CASE.

Besides replying to questions in the House, the Colonial Office has circulated privately an answer to the statements of Lieut. Commander Haslewood, R.N., and Mrs. Haslewood. While her husband was serving as an officer in the Hongkong Dockyard the lady wrote a letter to the local Press on child-slavery, with the result that Lieut. Commander Haslewood was officially warned that unless he stopped his wife from pursuing the subject—which he refused to do—he would be superseded and sent home. The warning at the instigation of the Governor is defended on the ground that Mrs. Haslewood's "letters" were only one-sided, were causing annoyance to the Chinese community, but the Colonial Office has not so far replied to a letter from Lieut. Commander Haslewood challenging the accuracy of its information on this and other points. It is, at any rate, satisfactory to know that the attempt of the Governor to hush-up the scandal of child-slavery in Hongkong has been completely unsuccessful.

A "bombshell" has been dropped; I hear, in local Service circles. It takes the form of an intimation from the Admiralty that income-tax will be charged on the full sterling value of the salaries which are paid locally in dollars. No such instruction has been received from the War Office, yet, I believe; but if one branch of the Service is moving in the matter it won't be long before the other follows suit. All who were in the Colony during the war will remember the "Service Pay Scandal." With exchange soaring sky high, the pay of the soldier and sailor, when converted from sterling into local currency, was month by month reaching towards the vanishing point, and naturally the Services were kicking vigorously. But the Home Authorities, (with a capital A) were not to be roused from their apathy merely by the protests of Service men. It required the intervention of the Colonial Government and the Chamber of Commerce, and questions in Parliament before ameliorative measures were considered. In the end the sterling pay of the Servicemen on the China Station was made payable at 2/ exchange. Thus the officer drawing £50 a month was paid \$500. Some bright youth in the Admiralty has recently discovered that an officer on this station whose pay, according to Regulations, is £200 a year, has actually been drawing the equivalent of £1,000, more or less, according to the course of exchange, and I understand that an order has come out demanding income-tax on the sterling equivalent of the amount paid here in dollars. It applies, of course, to all ranks, and I gather that the order for collection of income-tax is retrospective. I guess that absurd order will have to be modified. Talk about giving with one hand and taking it away with the other, why, Chieftain, the magician who has just been mystifying Hongkong audiences, isn't in the running with the magicians of the Admiralty.

RODRIK RAYMOND.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE
MURDER CHARGE.
ALLEGED SCENE OF CRIME NEAR
SUPPER ROOM.

STORY OF A SUPPRESSED SCREAM.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindell, yesterday afternoon, the trial was begun of Tong Tim, a coolie employed at Government House, on a charge of murdering an amah, Chan Cheuk, at Government House, on the night of January 2nd.

Mr. Hazlerigg, assistant Crown solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. C. Lyon defended.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Hazlerigg said the body of the deceased woman was found on the morning of January 3rd lying in the channel of a side path leading down from the east gate of the Government House towards the Helena May Institute. On being examined, the body was found to bear marks of violence on the neck, indicating that the cause of death was strangulation. There were indications that the body had been dragged for some distance; these indications were traced back to within the Government House itself. There were no eye-witnesses, either of the commission of the crime or of the dragging of the body to the place where it was found, so that it would be necessary to depend on circumstantial evidence to bring home the charge.

The murdered woman, and her three sons, were employed at No. 56, The Peak; she was a widow, 44 years of age. The prisoner had been employed for ten years as a house-cook in the Government House, his duties being to keep certain rooms on the first floor in order; he slept in the servants' quarters. For the last ten years the prisoner and the deceased had been on friendly terms, and the deceased had been in the habit of visiting him, generally on Sundays. She had no other friends amongst the servants at Government House. The prisoner and the deceased also had business relations. Some 15 months ago, being short of money, the prisoner formed a loan association; the deceased held two shares; some of the servants of Government House held ten shares between them; there were 21 shares in all.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, January 2nd, the deceased after expressing her intention of going down to Government House to see the prisoner, left The Peak. She had in her possession not less than \$30, given her by her son. She tried several times that day to see the prisoner and ultimately succeeded. She was last seen alive at 8 p.m. Evidence would be called to show that the crime was committed in the bath-room attached to the supper room at Government House—a part of the building to which the prisoner had no right of access. But the servant whose duty it was to inspect the supper room and lock it at night placed the key in a position which must have been within the knowledge of the prisoner. This room was usually unoccupied between 8 and 9 p.m. and the servants were principally occupied at that time in the dining-room. The prisoner, however, would not be working then.

Between 8 and 9 p.m. that evening, Capt. Warner, private secretary to the Governor, was in the lounge when he was disturbed by a noise which he took to be a suppressed scream. He sent a servant to try and find out what it was, but the man made no discovery and, hearing nothing more, Capt. Warner let the matter drop. The prosecution suggested that this scream was the prelude of the crime.

The following morning, about 6.45 o'clock, a lamp lighter going his rounds to extinguish lamps, noticed that lamp 305 was out. The unusual incident particularly attracted his attention. On his way to the next lamp he found the body of the deceased. The police were notified and Inspector Appleton discovered the trail by which the body had been dragged from Government House. Certain traces of blood were the principal indications of this. The trail was traced back through the Government House grounds, across a grass plot, along the verandah, into the supper room, and so to the bath-room in time passage of which was found a small pool of blood. The Crown suggested that the prisoner extinguished the street lamp, before he removed the body, so that it might not light up his dark deeds. In the bath-room was found human hair which, on a microscopic examination, was found to be similar in every respect to the hair of the deceased. The prisoner's strange manner on the morning after the crime attracted the attention of his fellow-servants; he was also seen with a cloth in the vicinity of the supper-room where his duties ordinarily would not take him. Witnesses would say that he seemed frightened and excited. As he was known to be acquainted with the deceased, Inspector Appleton took him to the Mortuary to assist in the identification. He exhibited great reluctance to go near the body and when he saw it, he denied that he knew whose body it was. The prosecution suggested robbery as the motive of the crime. When arrested the prisoner had one dollar in his pocket and 45 dollars hidden in his clothing. His hands bore indications that he had recently engaged in a struggle.

Dr. H. H. Scott, Superintendent of the Victoria Mortuary and Government Bacteriologist, was the first witness for the prosecution. He said he made a post-mortem examination of the deceased at 9.30 a.m. on January 3rd. There were horizontal marks round the neck, a large bruise on the head, a small punctured wound over the right eye-brow and other slight marks of injury. There were abrasions and much dirt on the fronts of both thighs, the directions of the scratches being from above downwards.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ARMED ROBBERY CASES.
TWO BANDS DEALT WITH AT THE
MAGISTRACY.

Two bands of armed robbers were dealt with at the Magistracy, before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, in the course of a hearing lasting the greater part of the day.

In the first case the police got information that a crime was to be committed. It was decided not to wait until the men reached the scene of the proposed robbery, when valuable lives might have been unnecessarily sacrificed in the attempt to catch the men red-handed, just for the sake of rendering the criminals liable to a heavier penalty. Instead, the police raided a tea-shop in Queen's Road West, where the men had assembled prior to starting for the scene of action. When arrested the men were found to be in possession of daggers, sharp as razors, and all the materials for making guns.

Inspector Willis, who had charge of the case, asked the Magistrate to impose the heaviest penalty he could. The charges were: being in possession of daggers and guns, and conspiring to rob.

The Magistrate sent two of the defendants to prison for twelve months, one for six months, one for three months, and one for six weeks.

In the afternoon the Court was littered with bundles of clothing stolen by robbers who broke into a house in Cuttle Fish Lane, on January 13th, and were captured the same night by the police, in an unoccupied house, nearby, with all their booty undisposed of.

An unusual feature of this case was that one of the defendants was employed as a watchman in the street in which the robbery was committed. He entered into the thieves' scheme, acted as watchman for the law-breakers instead of against them, and ultimately concealed some of them in the premises of which he was officially in charge. After the robbery he had the effrontery to condescend with the victims and advise them to call in the police.

The prisoners, who all made statements which amounted to a confession of their guilt, were committed for trial to the Criminal Sessions.

Inspector Willis, and Sub-Inspector Willis had charge of this case.

A THIEF TO CATCH A THIEF.
EFFORTS TO CHECK PILFERAGE
FRUSTRATED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing two felt hats from the s.s. *Glenade*.

Sub-Inspector Spear said the man was employed by the police, at the instance of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., to act as watchman on the ship, in the endeavour to reduce the losses from pilferage. On Sunday, the defendant fell under suspicion and when he was searched by the Chief Officer of the ship, two felt hats were found concealed in his clothing. Sub-Inspector Spear mentioned that this was the first occasion within his knowledge that a man in police employ had been found guilty of such an offence, and the police authorities asked that an example might be made of the case, in view of the fact that the defendant was placed in a position of trust, specially to prevent pilfering from ships.

A representative of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., supported this request remarking that the firm had gone to the trouble of arranging for watchmen, only to be let down by a watchman in this way.

In reply to the Magistrate it was stated that the man's wages were two dollars a day.

The defendant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and four hours in the stocks.

A STOWAWAY FROM
SINGAPORE.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH HIM?

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese, named M. D. Robert, was charged with being a stowaway on board the *Tamba Maru* from Singapore.

He admitted that he had not paid his passage but pleaded in extenuation that he had done five days' work on the vessel since he was discovered.

Sub-Inspector Spear said the evidence was that the defendant was found without a passage ticket two hours after the vessel left Singapore. He said he was an electrician and having no employment in Singapore had decided to come to Hongkong to try his fortune there.

The Magistrate asked what the police intended to do with the man.

Sub-Inspector Spear said that if the defendant were sent back to Singapore he doubted if the authorities there would allow him to land.

A sentence of 21 days' imprisonment with hard labour, was imposed.

The face was cyanosed and the tongue was protruding. The internal signs showed that death was due to asphyxiation; the organs were otherwise healthy. The injuries did not appear to have been self-inflicted. From the appearance of the right leg the body had been dragged face downwards and head foremost. Death must have occurred about ten hours before his examination. He had made the comparison of the hair found with that of the deceased and found it similar. Various blood stains and clots found on leaves of trees, in Government House, and on the prisoner's coat had proved on examination to be human blood.

Mr. Sutton, Public Works Department, put in a plan of Government House and its vicinity; Mr. J. W. Deakin, custodian of Government House, explained the arrangement of the various rooms and corridors.

The hearing was adjourned.

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STYLE
QUALITY
AND
VALUE

EXCLUSIVE MODELS

IN
SPORTS COATS AND JUMPERS
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GLOVES—SHOES—HOSIERY
— HAND-MADE LINGERIE —

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COMPASSES, AZIMUTH MIRRORS, CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, TELESCOPES, SOUNDING MACHINES, DEPTHOMETERS, GAUGES (STEAM PRESSURE & VACUUM), BAROMETERS & BAROGRAPHS, CLOCKS, ETC.

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CHICKERING,
BROADWOOD,
COLLARD & COLLARD,
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HAMILTON.
THE BEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

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Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3146.

JUST RECEIVED
LATEST STYLES
IN
SOFT FELT
AND
STRAW HATS.

MADE BY
GLYN & CO.,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE TERAH.

SOFT FELT AND THE
POPULAR VELOURS
IN ALL THE
NEWEST MATERIALS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE Golf Match arranged between the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Kowloon Bowling Green Club next Sunday will be POSTPONED until the following SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, on account of the travelling of the War Memorial.

H. OVERY,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, January 24th, 1921. [298]

NOTICE.

INTIMATION is hereby given that NO DIVIDENDS will be paid on Shares left standing in the name of the undersigned after 31st March, 1921.

Holders of such shares are accordingly requested to have same transferred forthwith.

G. C. MOYON,
c/o Moxon & Tait,
19, Lee House Street.
Hongkong, January 22nd, 1921. [298]

CATHEDRAL WAR MEMORIAL.

OFFICERS of the BRITISH MERCHANT MARINE who would like to have Seats allotted to them in the Cathedral at the unveiling of the above Memorial on SUNDAY next, the 30th JANUARY, at 10.30 A.M., should send in their Names before WEDNESDAY EVENING next to the Chaplain, Seamen's Institute.

[299]

CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE RELIEF SURTAX.

THE Collection of this SURTAX is to begin on 1st March and will be in force for one year on all duty paying merchandise landed and shipped without any exemption for goods en route as previously notified.

W. G. LAY,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.
B/O Inspector General of Chinese Customs,
York Buildings.
Hongkong, January 24th, 1921. [300]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ACHILLES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Halls Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 24th Jan.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th Jan. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th Feb. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 24th, 1921. [303]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENARA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st Jan., 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 31st Jan., 1921, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1921. [306]

S.S. "DOCTEUR PIERRE BENOIT"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LON-
DON &c, in connection with above
Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods,
with the exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables, are being landed and stored at risk
into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon,
whence delivery may be obtained immediately
after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon TODAY requesting it to be landed
here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after
Jan. 25th, at Noon, will be subject to rent and
landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before
Feb. 2nd, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on SATURDAY,
Jan. 27th at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENKUSCH,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, January 24th, 1921. [306]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CANES.

AN old established London Firm with good
connection amongst Manufacturers,
wishes to get in touch with a Firm in the East
handling all kinds of CANES, including Bam-
boos, Partridges etc.

Reply to—
A.D.,
c/o Daily Press Office, Hongkong.
[304]

DEBTS DUE BY AUSTRIAN & BULGARIAN NATIONALS.

BRITISH NATIONALS resident in this
Colony who have any claims against
Austrian and Bulgarian Nationals as defined in
Government Notifications Nos. 551 and 552
published in the Government Gazette of
November 5th and 12th, 1920, should communi-
cate with the undersigned without delay.

J. D. LLOYD,
Administrator of Austrian and
Bulgarian Property.
Courts of Justice,
24th January, 1921. [301]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN
DOLLARS current in this Colony,
for Telegraphic Transfer on the London
Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury,
London, up to and for the sum of £100,000,
will be received by the TREASURY
CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DE-
PARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on
January 25th, 1921.

The tenders to state the total amount (in
Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer
will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in
sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY
CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPART-
MENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR
GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of
the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on
application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby
notified that, having regard to the provisions
of the Acts 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41
George III, Cap. 55, the acceptance of any
such Tender is subject to the express condi-
tion that no Member of the British House of
Commons shall be admitted to any share or
part in or to any benefit to arise from the
Contract thereby made for the allotment of
such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to
Contracts entered into by any incorporated
Company in its corporate capacity and
made for the general benefit of the
Company."

A. DELACOMBE, Lt. Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, January 25th, 1921. [303]

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL.

EX-OFFICERS wishing to attend the
Service in connection with the unveiling
of the above Memorial are requested to com-
municate as soon as possible with—

Brig. Gen. E. B. MACINTOSH,
B.A.T. Co.

Seats will be allotted to them in the Cathedral
and they should wear Service Medals, Miniature
Medals or Ribands.

The Service will take place on SUNDAY, 30th,
at 10.30 A.M. [391]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG

GENERAL MEETING of O'd Boys,
will be held at the School on TUESDAY,
FEBRUARY 1st, 1921, at 8.30 P.M.

AGENDA—
To discuss Rules and Suggestions drawn up
by the temporary Committee.

To form an Old Diocesan's Association, to
adopt rules and to elect Committee and
Officers.

W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
Headmaster. [290]

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

St. George's Building,
Carter Road,
Hongkong.

Telephone No. 200. Telegraphic address: Globe
Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as
from the 1st day of February next, Mr.
WILLIAM ERIC BAILE will take charge of
the Company's business in Hongkong as Acting
Local Manager.

Hongkong, January 22nd, 1921. [289]

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the BANQUE
INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE are
herewith informed that— an INTERIM
DIVIDEND of Frs. 30 per Share will be paid
from FEBRUARY 1st, 1921, on production of
their certificates at the Head Office, in Paris,
and at any of its Agencies.

Hongkong, January 20th, 1921. [276]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

**THE ANNUAL ROBERT BURNS
ANNIVERSARY DINNER** will be
held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on TUESDAY,
JANUARY 26th, at 8 o'clock, P.M.

Members desiring to attend are requested to
communicate with the undersigned.

Cost of Dinner will be \$3.40 per head
exclusive of wines.

T. W. HILL,
Hon. Secretary,
HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
Hongkong, January 17th, 1921. [245]

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS in this Company will be held at
the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON &
Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1921,
at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together with the
Statement of Accounts for the year ending
December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY,
January 19th, to FRIDAY, January 22nd, both
days inclusive, during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 19th, 1921. [219]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY,
JANUARY 29th, 1921, at 11.40 A.M., for the pur-
pose of receiving the Report of the Directors
together with the Statement of Accounts for
the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY,
January 19th, to FRIDAY, January 22nd,
both days inclusive, during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 19th, 1921. [230]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS in this Company will be held at
the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON &
Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1921,
at 11.50 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together with the
Statement of Accounts for the year ending
December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY,
January 19th, to FRIDAY, January 22nd,
both days inclusive, during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 19th, 1921. [232]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS in this Company will be held at
the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON &
Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1921,
at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together with the
Statement of Accounts for the year ending
December 31st, 1920.

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January 19th, to FRIDAY, January 22nd,
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By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 19th, 1921. [232]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
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GENERAL MEETING of SHARE-
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the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON &
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Secretary.

Hongkong, January 19th, 1921. [232]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINE OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

Unsurpassed as a Liqueur—

delightful to the palate, mellow,

and of Fine Aroma.

As a beverage, most health-

ful and agreeable; an aid to

digestion.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 516.

[11]

BIRTHS.

HAY.—At Shanghai, on January 20th, to
Mr. and Mrs. JAMES HAY, a son.

PIREY.—At 129A, The Peak, on January
23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. A. PIREY, a
son. [297]

MARRIAGES.

JACKSON—HARDING.—At Shanghai, on
January 19th, FRED VERNON JACKSON,
to FRANCES RAYMOND HARDING.

KINGSLEY—BENJAMIN.—At Nanking,
on January 19th, OLIVER SIAS KINGSLEY,
to DAPHNE ELIDA BENJAMIN.

SANDRACH—HAYWARD.—At Shanghai, on
January 19th, HOLLAND MILLER SAND-
RACH, to ELLA DOROTHY HAYWARD.

DEATH.

STEPHEN.—At Chinkiang, on January 18th,
Capt. ROBERT STEPHEN, aged 58 years,
formerly of the I.O.S. Suwo, and
later of the Ewo Huk Chinko.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES RD., O.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 25TH, 1921.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Many people are wondering what is
happening in regard to the question of
Constitutional Reform for Hongkong.
Something has happened, or is about to
happen, in most of the other Crown
Colonies of the Empire, and an announce-
ment as to what is to happen in Hong-
kong is long overdue. The agitation for
Constitutional Reform dates back almost
to the foundation of the Colony, and from
time to time small concessions have been
made to the demands of the European
community. It is now twenty-five years
since the last concession was made, and
the growth of population and the exten-
sion of the franchise which has marked
the past quarter of the century in almost
every part of the Empire, save in a
few of the Crown Colonies, suggests
that the time is fully ripe for some
further concession here. The last
petition from the Colony went home
about two years after the outbreak
of the war, while Mr. BOWEN, Law
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
and a reply came back on the proverbial
half sheet of notepaper, conveying a
refusal to vary in any way the decisions
reached some twenty years previously
by his predecessors in office. This reply
led to the formation of the Constitutional
Reform Association for the purpose of

steadily pressing the subject, but
in view of the immense amount
of work the war cast upon the
Imperial Authorities, the Association
remained more or less inactive from a
desire not to appear to be unduly harass-
ing the Government at such a time.

It was not until the war had come to
an end that the Constitutional Reform
Association definitely formulated pro-
posals for consideration. Just over two
years ago a large and enthusiastic public
meeting was held at the Theatre Royal
when resolutions were passed unanimously
suggesting that the Constitution of the
Legislative Council of the Colony should
be amended on the following lines: (1)
That as regards all the Unofficial
Members of the Council (other than the
two Chinese nominated Members) the
principle of election, instead of nomina-
tion, shall be applied; (2) that the
number of Unofficial Members shall be
increased from 6 to 9, and

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

INCOME-TAX DECISION.
EXCHANGE COMPENSATION
ALLOWANCE TO BE TAXED.

LONDON, January 24th.

The Board of Inland Revenue has ruled that payments as compensation for loss on exchange so far made to officers and others stationed in countries where the rate of exchange is unfavourable to Great Britain are liable to income-tax, and should be included in the assessments.

The recipients' total assessable income will be reached by conversion into sterling at the current official rate of exchange of the gross total number of units (dollars on the China station and rupees on the East India station) actually issuable in respect of emoluments normally assessable to income-tax.

The decision comes into force from April 1st, 1920, and applies to all such payments already made, or which fall to be made, to both naval and civil personnel in respect of the period beginning then.

FORD MOTOR CO.'S LOAN
NEGOTIATIONS.DEAL OF ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE
MILLION POUNDS.

LONDON, January 24th.

In connection with the New York correspondent's report that Ford Motors are negotiating for a loan of fifty million dollars, the Times' New York correspondent says that financial circles estimate that the Ford Company need about \$25,000,000 to pay off loans (\$7,000,000 from banks and \$18,000,000 to pay taxes) and to supply additional capital, mainly because the Ford Co. have on their hands over £7,000,000 worth of unsold motor-cars for which there is at present no market. The reduction of the price of Ford cars stimulated sales for a short time, but the works were closed at the end of the year.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 24th.

Sir Auckland Geddes has arrived in London.

SUBMARINE DISASTER.

KING'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

LONDON, January 24th.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed to Mr. Walter Long: "I am deeply grieved to hear of the sinking of Submarine K5 resulting in the loss of the gallant crew. Please have my heartfelt sympathy conveyed to the relatives of the officers and men who perished."

HARBOR CABLES.

OFFICERS AND 51 MEN LOST.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The Admiralty announce that 6 officers and 51 men were lost in Submarine K5. It is unofficially stated that it is surmised that she struck a submerged obstruction created in war-time or a rock at the sea-bottom.

INQUIRY ON "QUEEN ELIZABETH."

LONDON, January 23rd.

It is authoritatively stated that a wreckage has been found which is undoubtedly that of K5. An inquiry is being held on the Queen Elizabeth in Arosa Bay.

TURKEY'S FINANCES.

TEMPORARILY UNDER CONTROL

OF ALLIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 24th.

The Government has signed the agreement establishing provisional inter-Allied control over all disbursements and revenues.

The Administration of the Public Debt immediately advanced £2,400,000 on the security of a good deposit at the Ottoman Bank. In order immediately to assist the Treasury, the Allies are raising the embargo, £250,000 (!) was deposited by the Turkish Government in the Ottoman Bank. The sum is being handed over to the Debt Department, which advances to the Treasury £1,300,000 against the sale of stores at present in State depots. The situation is still precarious. The debt is estimated at £5,000,000, which is due to the non-payment of military and civil officials and other liabilities for the past three months.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS SPLIT.

COMMUNISTS LEAVE CONGRESS.

LEONARDO, January 23rd.

As a result of the victory of the moderates in the Socialists' Congress, the Communists left the Congress and proceeded to another meeting place in order to form a Communist Party constituting the Italian section of the Third International.

LATEST CABLES.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.
MOST IMPORTANT SINCE THE
ARMISTICE.

PARIS, January 24th.

The Allied Conference opened in the historic Clock Hall at the Quai d'Orsay. It is the most important conference held since the Armistice. Marshal Foch and Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson conferred prior to the opening which indicates that the question of disarmament will be probably be first discussed.

M. BRIAND AS MOUTHPIECE OF
FRANCE.

PARIS, January 23rd.

A Havas message says:—The papers are laying stress on the hearty ovation which greeted the Premier after the eloquent speech in the Chamber (defining the French policy). The papers ascribe to the frankness with which M. Briand touched upon the difficulties of the present time, and express satisfaction at the fact that the Premier is assured of the support of Parliament. M. Briand, they argue, will thus have full liberty and authority to speak in France's name at the next Allied conference.

GREAT FRENCH HOPES.

LONDON, January 24th.

The French expectations of the outcome of any Allied conference were never higher than they are to-day.

The Echo de Paris says that Germany will be given until May 1st to fulfil her disarmament obligations, after which penalties will be exacted in the event of non-fulfilment of the terms.

The Nation asserts that: Earl Curzon, yesterday, remarked to a French personage "You will be satisfied with this conference." The Petit Parisien says that Mr. Lloyd George insists on the necessity of fixing the sum of Germany's indebtedness immediately and once for all.

The Journal declares that this augurs most happily for the success of the negotiations as it coincides with the view of the French Government.

HARBOR CABLES.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF IMPROVEMENT

IN VALUE OF FRANCO.

PARIS, January 23rd.

M. Briand awaited Mr. Lloyd George and his party at the railway station on arrival for the meeting of the Supreme Council, which is regarded as one of the most important yet held. The most favourable atmosphere prevails and the impression is widespread that the practical decisions reached largely account for the marked improvement in the value of the franc, which yesterday closed at 54.98 to the pound, as compared with 61.33 to the pound the previous day.

WHAT FRANCE FEARS.

PARIS, January 21st.

A Havas message says:—In his speech in the Chamber, the French Premier, taking up the question of reparations, pointed out that France, after two years, is still waiting for payment. France's patience should not be interpreted as weakness, yet France has no intention of using force before exhausting all other means. The Allies will examine Germany's present financial possibilities. The Government knows that immediate results are possible and will insist upon getting them. The Allies have a right to see whether Germany really does its utmost and conceals nothing. Union among the Allies is, however, necessary to prevent Germany from avoiding a part of the payment.

WHAT GERMANY HAS ALREADY
SURRENDERED.

PARIS, January 23rd.

The Reparations Commission has issued a list of goods handed over by Germany under the Peace Treaty to December 31st last, including over 17,000,000 tons of coal, over 2,000,000 tons of steamers and other vessels, and 101 kilos of dyes and dyestuffs. Great Britain receives 1,476,000 tons of ships, and 3,113,000 kilos of dyestuffs. France receives 3,172,000, and the United States 1,300,000 kilos of dyestuffs. The Commission points out that the German valuation of the surrendered property exceeds the actual value, and there is a wide difference between the German figures and the estimate of the Commission in regard to many classes of the surrendered goods.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MEETING OF COUNCIL NEXT

MONTH.

PARIS, January 21st.

A Havas message says:—The next meeting of the Council of the League of Nations is to take place at Geneva on February 21st, under the presidency of Senor De Unzueta, the Brazilian Ambassador in Paris.

Dr. Williams, the Chinese Ambassador in London, will represent China, which is now a member of the Council of the League.

LATEST CABLES.

RED PLOT IN GERMANY.
ONLY A RUSE TO PUT OFF
DISARMAMENT?

LONDON, January 24th.

In connection with the Berlin semi-official statement regarding the discovery of a Red army organisation, it is pointed out here that reports of the discovery of a Red army in Germany constantly recur whenever there is a question of the disarmament of Germany.

HARBOR CABLES.

DISCOVERY OF WELL-ORGANISED
ARMY.

BERLIN, January 23rd.

It is semi-officially stated that searches of houses in Essen, Dusseldorf, Elberfeld and Lueven, near Dortmund, amply prove the existence of a Red army, with military headquarters in Berlin, which has been called into being by the German Communist Party. The statements of the persons arrested confirm this, and the documents seized show that the Red army possesses light and heavy arms and a vast quantity of other war material. Armed action was to begin at the conclusion of the recent strike of smelters at Hamburg but was postponed for a fortnight, because it was considered that the time was not ripe for combined action throughout the country.

It is reported from Dusseldorf that a Red army General was arrested.

TO PACIFY ARMENIA.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SUGGESTION.

WASHINGTON, January 23rd.

President Wilson, in a note to Mr. Hyman, President of the League of Nations Council, expresses the opinion that the distressful situation in Armenia is only one detail of the vast Russian problem. The recent tragic events in Poland and the Crimea prove that armed invasion is not the way to bring peace to Russia. Obviously, the struggling border States would not attack Great Russia, unless encouraged by the promise of support from stronger Powers. President Wilson suggests that a public, solemn agreement between the Powers not to violate, or permit the violation of, the territorial integrity of Russia is a *quid pro quo* of any attempt to pacify Armenia and other border States.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

PARIS, January 23rd.

Holland has been admitted to the membership of the International Chamber of Commerce.

FOR EUROPEAN RELIEF.

GIFT OF CORN FROM MIDDLE WEST
FARMERS.

NEW YORK, January 23rd.

Mr. Hoover, on behalf of the European Relief Committee, has accepted the offer of a million bushels of corn from the Middle West farmers. The Committee will arrange for the milling and shipment of the corn, a portion of which may be allotted to famine relief in China.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL.")

BOLSHEVIES SCARE AT KIANGNAH.

SHANGHAI, January 22nd.

Unusual precautions are being taken at Kiangna Arsenal as Bolsheviki activities among the workmen are reported. Special detectives are busy.

FIFTY YEARS A FREEMASON.

SHANGHAI, January 22nd.

Dr. Ivy, the District Grand Master, presented the jubilee jewel to Brother W. Henderson, of the Lodge Cosmopolitan on the 50th anniversary of his initiation. There was a representative attendance of Freemasons at an interesting ceremony.

MOVEMENT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF
ROADS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, January 22nd.

The good roads movement, which is endeavouring intensively to stimulate interest, has elected Yeh Kung Cho, the Minister of Communications, honorary chairman of the committee.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

AIMS OF NEW CHINESE MINISTER

TO FRANCE.

PARIS, January 23rd.

A Havas message says:—The French press is giving Tching Lo, the new Chinese Minister to Paris, a warm welcome. It is pointed out that the distinguished diplomat is a former student of the Paris University where he took the degree of Doctor of Law.

To a Le Journal representative, Tching Lo said that his chief aim will be to make more intimate the bonds happily uniting the French and the Chinese Republics, which, however, do not offer an inexhaustible supply of raw materials of all kinds, while France can send engineers, mechanics and other technical men to China whom she needs badly. Because of a real love for France and of a profound comprehension of French life and civilisation, the new Minister is sure to be a *persona grata* here and to be in a position to render his own country invaluable service.

PRIME MINISTER ON THE
POLITICAL FUTURE.

NEW TIMES—NEW PROBLEMS.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT GIVEN TO
SINN FEINERS.

Mr. Lloyd George was entertained last month at a complimentary banquet at the Constitutional Club. Mr. Bonar Law, president of the club, was in the chair. The occasion was unique in political history, and was marked by a noteworthy tribute to the Prime Minister, the members of the club flocking from the library and smoking-rooms into the main hall to cheer him when he arrived.

Mr. Bonar Law, in proposing the health of Mr. Lloyd George, said that his guest was intensely human—human in his strength, and human also in his weakness. He was able to sympathise with the joys and the sorrows of the ordinary man and woman of the country. (Hear, hear.) For concentration of energy on a particular object Mr. Lloyd George excelled by far any man he had ever met. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the last two years of the war, Mr. Bonar Law said: During those two years, from the time he got up to the time he went to bed Mr. Lloyd George thought of nothing except the successful end of the war. That was his life, and he had no other life. He was there in good report and evil, when we saw what courage meant. It was not merely the courage of dogged determination, which was possessed by many, but whatever the position, good or bad, he had not only that courage but he had a buoyant hopefulness, which was an example and an inspiration to everyone who worked with him. (Cheers.)

The other day when I stood at the grave in Westminster Abbey of the unknown warrior, before me was a noble statue of William Pitt. As I left the Abbey I said to one of my colleagues, "A hundred years hence will Lloyd George occupy in the minds of our descendants the importance which William Pitt holds to-day?" My colleague replied, "I cannot tell, but it is quite possible." (Cheers.)

I will read you part of a sentence from a private letter which I received from Mr. Balfour just after the Armistice. He wrote:—

Our friend (meaning our guest to-night) is, I think the most remarkable single figure produced by the Great War. (Cheers.)

After having seen pretty intimately the leading men of all countries who fought with us in that war, I for what it is worth, have the same opinion. (Cheers.) And our countrymen will not forget it. That does not mean that as long as he is in political life they are to give him a majority. (Laughter.) He is very much alive. From his speech you will probably find that he is living not in the past, but in the present. If so, he must be judged as a contemporary politician, by what he does now, and it would be a bad thing if Governments were to be eternal. (Laughter and Hear, hear.) They are born to die, and it is not good that anyone should have a permanent lease of power. Whatever may be the future of this man, I am sure of this: Ours is a magnificent, a generous and great people, and it will always join with the same enthusiasm with which you will drink this toast in remembering the name of the man who was privileged to be of great service to his country. (Cheers.)

IN THE LIONS' DEN.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was received with cheers, said:—There was a time when these kind words would not have been said within these walls. They say that walls have ears. If the walls had tongues, and some malicious little brick were suddenly to disturb the harmony of these proceedings by repeating what has been said here in this room about me, it would at least be just a little embarrassing, not only for me, but I think enough of your good nature to think it would be embarrassing to you, too. I am here, not because I have changed, but because times have changed. (Hear, hear.) The problems have changed, and the methods of dealing with them must be changed as well; and the men who do not realise that are not fit for responsibility in a great epoch. That is the fundamental fact which has been recognised by practically every great country in Europe.

There is hardly a country—there is no big country in Europe—where they have not realised that the old play of parties, the distribution of responsibility between ancient parties which you have got in every country, is not adapted to the needs of this great hour, when responsibilities are such that both political parties in the State will have to shoulder them. The countries where that is not realised have had griefs. America, where they have not yet signed peace with Germany, and even Greece, is another illustration of the same truth. The perils are so great, the difficulties are so enormous, the burdens are so heavy that no single party, however powerful, can carry them. That is the explanation of why we came here to get both political parties concentrating their energies, concentrating their talents, their zeal, to pull the country through the greatest trial with which it has ever been confronted, and we have succeeded. (Cheers.) You won the war—(a voice, "You did")—and we are getting along in settling peace problems. I am not claiming that the Government won the war. All I say is this: if the war had not been won it would have been said it was due entirely to us. (Hear, hear.) If there is success it is attributable to someone else; if there is failure—well, it is the Government which is entirely to blame.

I do not say that responsible people in foreign countries believe this sort of thing, but there are many people who are ready to believe it. I do not mind saying—and I want to say it—that I am sorry to see French journalists publish this attack upon us; that French journals

should send men to Ireland to scavenge amongst people who conspired to destroy France at its darkest hour in 1915—(prolonged cheers)—to scavenge amongst them that stood by them in their darkest days and lost 600,000 lives to defend the liberties of that country. I believe Frenchmen will agree with us in saying that they are ashamed of it. I wanted to say that. (Cheers.) But it is not merely the effect abroad; in France, in America you have always got a certain type of journal which gives the lead in headlines in any attack on Great Britain, and never prints the reply. After that, what of the effect on the murder gang itself. They are encouraged, they are stimulated, they are supported by this action. You and I know perfectly well that these meetings which they get up, where they pass resolutions, do not represent British opinion in the least. (Cheers.) But these are the only meetings reported in them.

You can always have a great meeting in the Albert Hall. I always had one in my worst days—(laughter)—I mean from your point of view. (Renewed laughter.) And the other day you had a crowded cheering, packed up to the ceiling, cheering enthusiastically a crazy M.P. who wanted to hang Ministers to lamp-post. (Laughter.) There is much better use you can make of them than that, and of the lamp-post, too.

ALBERT HALL MISREPRESENTATIONS.

You can always get it. You have 7,000,000 people in this city within bus and tram distance of the Albert Hall, and you can always have at least 10,000 Bolsheviks and Sinn Feiners and faddists and cranks of all sorts to pack the Albert Hall. But when they see in Ireland—in Clare, Kerry, and Cork—that the Albert Hall was crowded with 10,000 London citizens to protest against the action of the police and soldiers they will say, "Let us hold on, carry on. We are making an impression in England."

That is the real danger. The real danger is the encouragement that will be given to the forces of disorder by an appearance that this country is weakening. It is not weakening. (Loud cheers.) There is one way if you want to stop the action, which has been taken to suppress insurrection and murder in Ireland. There is one way you can do it. You can turn this Government out. But so long as it is there we mean to exhaust every resource and power we possess in order to stamp out these things. (Loud cheers.)

THE INTERESTS OF IRELAND.

The country that made such sacrifices during the war, that won such trials, that showed such endurance is not going to be led by a gang of murderers at our own doors. (Hear, hear.) We are doing it in the interests of Britain—yes; but we are doing it in the interests of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) It is not that you will not get peace in Ireland. You will not get a consideration of the best method of establishing peace, until you have destroyed the terror. (Hear, hear.) I was asking somebody the other day, "Supposing there was an election in Ireland, what would happen? Would the Sinn Feiners be returned?" He said, "Yes." "Well," I said, "does that mean Ireland is supporting them?" He said, "Oh no." (Laughter.) It means that no man dare put up against them. It means that no man dare go to the poll to record his vote; no one can work. What is the good of talking about the liberties of Ireland when you get these Bolshevik tactics in order to produce anarchy and despotism in Ireland? To make Ireland a free agent in discussing the problem with us you must break the terror, and, having done so, when the tumult is suppressed we must have a double courage.

The first is the courage to suppress, and the other is the even greater courage which is needed to concede, to concede. The real difficulty with regard to Ireland has always been this: When Ireland is in a ferment everybody says as I have been saying tonight, that you really cannot do anything until you have a better atmosphere. When insurrection has been suppressed the people say, "Leave well alone." The result is there is a recrudescence of the evil. Stamp out murder, suppress rebellion, restore freedom to Ireland; that face our problems. (Cheers.) Let us establish concord, let us make Ireland a worthy partner in a great Empire. (Cheers.)

EUROPEAN PROBLEMS.

This is one of the tasks of the Coalition, but it is one of many. I do not believe any Government that ever existed in this country has been overwhelmed with such a perplexity of great problems. (Hear, hear.) All day today and yesterday your chairman and myself have been engaged with the Prime Minister of France and the Foreign Minister of Italy discussing some of the most difficult problems in Europe. We have barely had time to come here. To-morrow we shall resume. The task in front of the Government is a gigantic one, and the fact that what is best in your party—yes, and I still say, what is best in our party—stand together for the nation is an encouragement to put us through. (Cheers.) I do not believe we realise how much other lands are looking to Britain. We are so overwhelmed with our own difficulties here that we do not understand how the nations of Europe are looking at Britain—the way it is facing its problems, the way it is working through its problems with the calm, steady, fearless courage which has always characterised the race in this land. (Cheers.)

They are looking at us with hope; they are looking at Britain with admiration; they are looking at Britain with confidence. (Cheers.) I met yesterday one of the ablest business men on the Continent of Europe. He is now with the King of Denmark. He was one of our best friends during the war, and he said to me, "You do not realise how we on the Continent are looking to Britain for leadership, for hope in the future. Britain is to us the hope of Europe and the hope of the world." (Cheers.) And what I ask is this: That those qualities which enabled us to go through the great troubles of the five years' war—which have won for Britain a prestige such as she has never had even in her greatest days—these things, this might, which the British Empire has achieved, shall be used in such a way as to add lustre to this great glory in helping the world to heal all its lacerations and wounds. (Loud cheers.)

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TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Feb., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY MARU ... Friday, 26th Jan.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 30th Feb., at 11 a.m.

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OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

GOVERNMENT BACK DOWN.

In the House of Commons last month the Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Official Secrets Bill, which had come down from the House of Lords, and provided for the amendment of the existing law, especially with respect to the mischief of spying. This mischief, the Attorney-General said, was guarded against by special legislation during the time of the war, but it was desired that some of the precautions which had been taken under the special Acts should become permanent. The bill made it an offence for any person for the purpose of gaining admission to a prohibited place to wear, without authority, a naval or military uniform or to make a false statement or to tamper with a passport or similar document. It prohibited the improper retention and improper communication of official documents, and also communication with enemy agents. One clause made it obligatory to produce the originals of transcripts of telegrams sent to or received from any place abroad. Another dealt with the case in which letters were received at addresses which were not the addresses of the recipients. The bill further provided for the registration of persons carrying on the business of receiving postal packets. These persons would have to record the names and addresses of their clients, and keep particulars of the business done.

Objection had been taken to the bill on the ground that it interfered with the operations of the Press. To him that seemed an astonishing statement. It was very strange that persons connected with the Press should say that the bill dealt with them. He suggested that there had been misunderstanding on the point. There was the provision against the possession or retention for some purpose prejudicial to the interests of the State of any official document. He would have thought that whosoever such a provision might apply to they would not be reputable journalists. None the less, to meet the apprehensions felt in some quarters, he proposed in Committee to move an amendment which would supplement what had already been done in the House of Lords in order to give the assurance that there was no idea of interfering with the liberty of the Press.

(Hear, hear.) Sir D. Maclean said the bill was an example of the persistence of the war spirit, but the House should exercise the greatest possible care to see that no legislation passed through which in any degree tended further to restrict the liberty of the subject. He attached special importance to the undoubted risk which there was under the bill of interference with the Press. There was no body of men in the country who knew their business better than members of the Press. Throughout the main organs of the Press there had been, and he was sure there would be, a very serious hampering of the Press by men who had carefully studied the bill, expressing the most determined hostility to its proposals, on the ground that if in anything like its present shape it reached the statute book their position as public servants in and through the Press would be very seriously hampered.

The Attorney-General: May I explain? This bill when in the House of Lords was supposed to come before the House of Commons on the Press, and in the result, words were inserted in the bill to meet the criticism. Since June, when the bill passed through the House of Lords, conferences have been held between those responsible for the bill and those representing the newspapers, and the amendments which I am to move in Committee will, I am informed, remove the objections which have been raised. (Hear, hear.)

Sir D. Maclean said they would deal with these when the Committee stage reached. He pointed out that the bill was passing through the House of Lords almost unopposed when Viscount Burnham, under a heavy discussion took place. On the third reading in the House of Lords some amendments were proposed, but the whole of the debate in that House showed that the noble lords had not addressed themselves with their customary care to the bill. He claimed that there was no proper definition in the document of what was an official document. His main criticism of the bill was that it did not at the legitimate exercise of the functions of the Press, and certainly impinged most heavily upon its liberty. (Hear, hear.) It was perfectly well-known that, practically during the whole time of their existence the Press had been getting and were getting official documents, and the use made of them was in many cases greatly to the advantage of the public; but, under a bill like this, a Minister hostile to the use of the document in a particular way might say the powers of the bill in motion. In such an event, who was to decide whether the document was retained for some purpose prejudicial to the interests of the State?

The Attorney-General: The Courts, ultimately. Sir D. Maclean said he could not but regard with apprehension the passing of legislation of this kind. The Executive were by means of this measure trying to carry their war powers in times of peace. (Hear, hear.) He was amazed at the audacity of the Government in making such a proposal and clothing it in the suggestion that they were simply developing necessary powers for dealing with spies. The bill really sought to give powers which struck at the right of public expression of free opinion in and through the Press, and at the liberty of the individual.

Clause 4 provided that where it appeared to a Secretary of State that where a course was expedient in the public interest, he might, by warrant under his hand, demand from any private cable company copies of any telegram sent out or received by them. He was quite sure that that House would not give any such power to any Secretary of State. Clause 6 laid down that it should be the duty of every person to give on demand to a chief officer of police or to any member of his Majesty's forces engaged on guard, sentry, patrol, or other similar duty, any information in his power, relating to an offence or suspected offence, under that or the principal Act,

and if he declined he was to be considered guilty of a misdemeanour. The whole measure was full of confirmation that what the Executive were really after was not to give more power to the legitimate authority to deal with enemy spies, but to give more power to destroy the liberty of the subject.

FLORA AT HOME AND ABROAD. Earl Winterston said the Government that the ordinary legislative process for dealing with spies, the outbreak of the war, was a simple would not be shared by a single member of that House who had served with his Majesty's forces. It was a well-established fact that they would never stop espionage in war-time, unless they had adequate powers for dealing with spies in peace-time. Everyone knew that we did not live in ordinary times. Everyone knew that plots and conspiracies against this realm were being carried out in foreign countries and in some parts of the British Empire; and that it was necessary for the Government to take such measures as might be necessary in order that they might deal with the situation. It was most necessary that the Government should have power to find out what was being cabled from and to this country in a critical time. Then he thought it was most desirable that the Government should have power to punish people who made use of official documents by publishing them in books.

Commander Bellairs echoed the protest made by Sir D. Maclean with regard to the character of the measure. Under Clause 6 everyone had to become a common informer, otherwise he would be guilty of a misdemeanour. He had dozens of documents, some of them marked "Most secret," which were of no value at all. They had been given to him by among others, Lord Fisher. There was no protection in the words of the clause. The safety of the State was never really endangered by real honest criticism. This bill would promote secrecy, and, as had been found in the war, secrecy raised the connection between the Army, the Navy, and the people. It also led to industrial unrest. In order to correct a few minor evils the House would be creating through this bill a very much greater evil. Newspaper proprietors who were in the Government would be a privileged class, whereas the others would not be privileged, but would be liable to arrest and search, or to be called upon to deliver documents.

Lieut.-Colonel A. Murray (O.L., Kincardine) objected wholly to giving to the Executive powers such as were contained in the bill. It travelled far outside the powers that were necessary to deal with the enemy. It was merely another encroachment on the liberty of the subject. Mr. Clynes said that nothing had been revealed to the House which would justify the making of a rigid law to deal not with German spies but with British subjects. The tendency now was to regard opinion as harmful to the State if it did not harmonise with the opinions of those at the head of the present Government. He would much prefer to rely upon the outlet of even foolish doctrine and criticism than upon the making of a law which evidently had no object but the fear which evidently had been suggested to the Government to bring forward this bill. This was a case of legislation, for which the Government had made out no case, and he hoped the House would reject it.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy said the bill was yet one more example of the creation by the Government of fresh offences. It was directed against the big newspaper houses. As Lord Burnham had said in another place, practically every editor in the country had at one time or another had a document sent to him which evidently had no object but the fear which evidently had been suggested to the Government to bring forward this bill. This was a case of legislation, for which the Government had made out no case, and he hoped the House would reject it.

Mr. Spencer said that the Labour members could not disabuse their minds of the impression that the real intention was not so much to deal with enemy spies as to deal with opinions of men in this country at the present time. If men were restricted in expressing opinions they were driven into secrecy, and opinions which would persist if they were not founded on morality, justice, and the great cardinal principles of virtue, had a tendency in secrecy to grow and to spread.

Sir G. Hewart, replying, said that the foundation of most of the criticism was that in making the provision about official documents the Government were endangering not merely the Press, not merely the individual who got into his possession a private document, but the most harmless person who somehow or other got into his possession a document which somebody or other might describe as "official." For such a reason there was not the slightest foundation for the purpose of the measure an "official" document was a passport, pass, permit, certificate, license, or other document of similar character. The term official document had nothing whatever to do with the criticism in regard to Cabinet papers and memoranda with which they had been assailed.

The House divided, when there were—
For the second reading ... 143
Against ... 34

Government majority ... 109

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GENERAL MANAGERS

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS—CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel ... Due Hongkong

M.V. "GLENARA" ... 24th Jan.

"GLENAMOX" ... 28th Jan.

HOMWARDS.

Vessel ... Leaves Hongkong ... Discharge

M/V "GLENLUCE" ... about 4th Feb. ... GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

M/V "GLENARA" ... about 1st Mar. ... GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

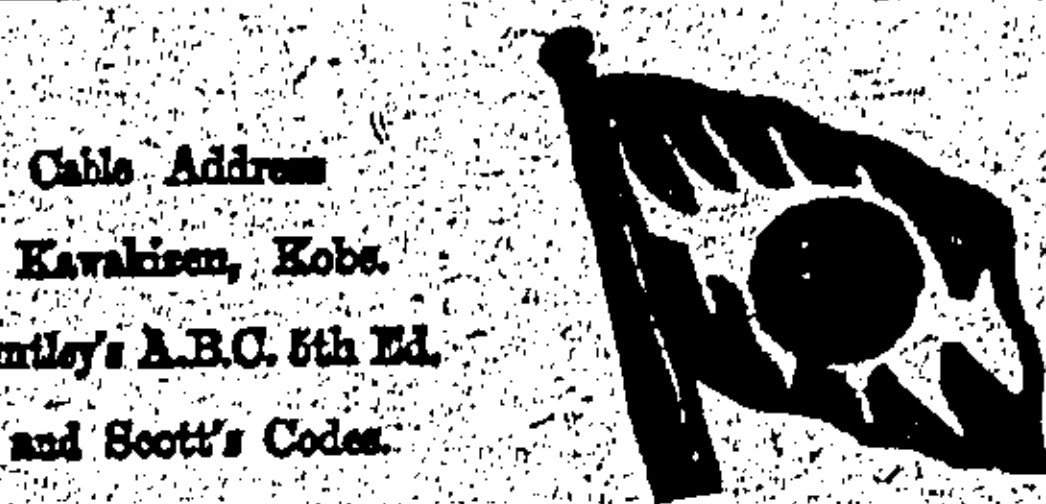
For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Tel. No. 21 sub 5 or 23 and 2496.

15



KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MARUYA ABE

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

No. 3, Bunko, Kobe.

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHANGHAI, DUBLIN, DUBLIN (Suez), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail	Flight
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUICHOW"	On 25th Jan.	Dlight
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 15th Jan.	Dlight
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUAN"	On 15th Jan.	Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th Jan.	Noon
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"SHANTUNG"	On 25th Jan.	9 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 25th Jan.	Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"HANYANG"	On 25th Jan.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"YINGHONG"	On 25th Jan.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"KAIHONG"	On 30th Jan.	10 A.M.
PARROT & HAIPHONG	"CHENG TU"	On 1st Feb.	9 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"SZECHUEN"	On 1st Feb.	Noon

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHONG"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25th at 12 Noon.
"HAICHONG"	—	Capt. W. G. Pasmore	SUNDAY, Jan. 30th at 12 Noon.
"HAICHONG"	—	Capt. J. B. Thomson	TUESDAY, Feb. 1st at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LIPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"AGAMEMNON"	—	via Suez	19th Jan.
"KENTUCKY"	—	via Suez	1st Mar.

* calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez (Suez) or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD. HONGKONG
HONGKONG and CANTON. KISS & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies,

MAURITIUS, East & South Africa, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

(NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DELTA"	8,000	18th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUMERA"	8,400	18th Feb.	Spain, Colombo & Bombay
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	8,300	18th Feb.	do
"KESWICK"	9,000	4th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"ALPORE"	8,300	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DILWALA"	8,400	18th Mar.	do
"KARNATA"	9,000	18th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	20th Mar.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	18th Feb.	Calcutta via Suez & Egypt
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	18th Feb.	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	9th Mar.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,
Calls at Ho Ho			Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	8,000	25th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DUMERA"	8,400	31st Jan.	Shanghai Only.
"TAKADA"	7,000	31st Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	31st Jan.	Japan direct.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	2nd Feb.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Take Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Claims are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments, expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Poynter, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Freight Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, De Vries Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Thursday, 10th Feb.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th Mar.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service connecting at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Middle of February.

NEW ORLEANS LINE—

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Monday, 7th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 30th Jan.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"SOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 27th Jan.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
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"CHANGSHA"	18th Feb.	16th Feb.
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This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily quick-frozen D.O.M. is called. Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [38]

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE FAYWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"SHINTO MARU"	23,000	Feb. 7th.
"FURUKA MARU"	23,000	Feb. 24th.
"KORAMA MARU"	23,000	March 7th.
"SIBERIA MARU"	23,000	March 19th.

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALISA

CRUZ, BALBOA, CAELAS, MOLENDINO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"HEIYO MARU"	18,700	Feb. 15th.
"ANYO MARU"	18,700	March 13th.
"SEITO MARU"	14,000	May 15th.

* Cargo only.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRANTHILL, LTD.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
HANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000	On or about 20th Feb.
	"CHILI" ... 10,000	On or about 14th Mar.

MARSEILLES via SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUL, SUEZ	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 31st Jan.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

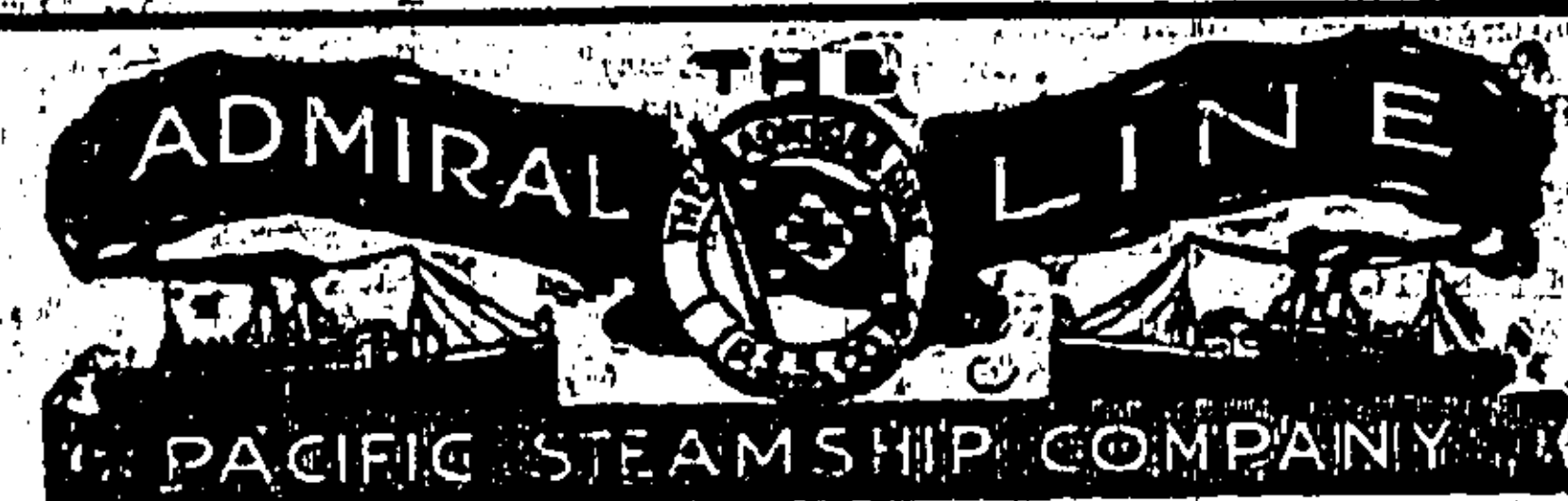
For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)

"EDMORE"	... About Jan. 25th.
"EDBRIDGE"	... About Feb. 28th.
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	... About March 15th.
"CITY OF SEACON"	... About March 21st.

For PORTLAND direct:

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama)

"ABERCOSS" (For Manila)	... About Jan. 29th.
"ABERCOSS" (For Portland)	... About Feb. 7th.
"BAWLET"	... About Mar. 7th.
"COAKET"	... About April 4th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Outward Consignees.

For Freight and Passage apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Manukong.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

S.S. "WAUKEGAN" ... about Jan. 25th, 1921.

S.S. "SATSUMA" ... about Feb. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone

AGENTS

5th Floor

2477 & 2478

HOTEL MANUKONG.

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CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA"
"GABO"

February 18th.

February 22nd.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.,

Agents,
118, Connaught Road Central.

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
Limited

—

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.	
Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,300,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
—BANKERS—
Branches:
Bombay Hongkong Kanton Shanghai
Calcutta Hrowah Madras Singapore
Colombo Kandy New York
Delhi Karachi Panyang
Galle Kota Bharu Port Louis (Mauritius).
—BANKERS—
HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts
to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance
and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be
ascertained on application.
N. C. WILSON,
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [43]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK LTD.

business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear
interests at rates of 3 per cent 4 per cent

L. S. HOLIM

Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [119

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

THE BANK OF TAIWAN,
Limited.

(TIANJIN GINHO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter,
1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	" 45,000,000

Reserve Funds	9,680
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HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.

RMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Ke

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiuhiang, Amoy,
Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia,

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND
PAER'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Constantinople, London, Lyons, Madrid, Paris, Rome, and Vienna.

Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch India, Australia, America, &c.

and Deposits at rates which will be on application.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [4]

...and the other is the fact that the ...

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA,
Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—
2, Queen's Road Central HONGKONG

Established 1919,
PAID-UP CAPITAL\$2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND 200,000.00
DIRECTORS:

Mr. PONG WAI TING, Chairman

Mr. Chow Bhoon Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Sook,
Mr. Ng Chang Lak.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po

Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Wong.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES—
LONDON NEW YORK
SHANGHAI SAN FRANCISCO

KOBE YOKOHAMA

NAGASAKI
SINGAPORE
TIENTSIN
MANILA
SAMARANG
SAIGON
PENANG
HANKOW
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

Don Banks:—The London Joint Oil and

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved
securities.

are allowed on Current Deposit Account at the
 1 per cent, per annum on Savings Account for

For 3 months at the rate of 5% per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum
For 9 months at the rate of 3% per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 2% per annum

KAN TONG PO,
CHIEF CLERK.

11 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

88

1st Floor, Hotel Mansions Telephone 3507

VERNE OLAIR,
Acting Manager.

[80] Documents translated from or into Classical Chinese.
 [81] Documents translated from or into Classical Chinese.
 [82] Documents translated from or into Classical Chinese.
 [83] Documents translated from or into Classical Chinese.
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